

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

For	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
KUDAT and SANDAKAN.....	"BORNEO"..... Capt. F. Sembill	FRIDAY, 29th April, 9 A.M.
YOKOHAMA and KORE.....	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"..... Capt. F. Isacks	About MONDAY, 2nd May.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN.....	"GOEBEN"..... B. Welhelm	WEDNESDAY, 4th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.....	"DERFFLINGER"..... Capt. F. Prosch	About WEDNESDAY, 4th May.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MEL. BOURNE.....	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"..... Capt. F. Isacks	SATURDAY, 21st May, Daylight.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1910.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, TOURANE	Lancelotti	9th May, P.M.	
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	CACHAR	9th May, at 6 P.M.	
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, YARRA		23rd May, P.M.	
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	AUSTRALIEN	24th May, at 1 P.M.	

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.
Through Tickets to London via Paris from £7.10 up to £7.10. 30 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival at Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

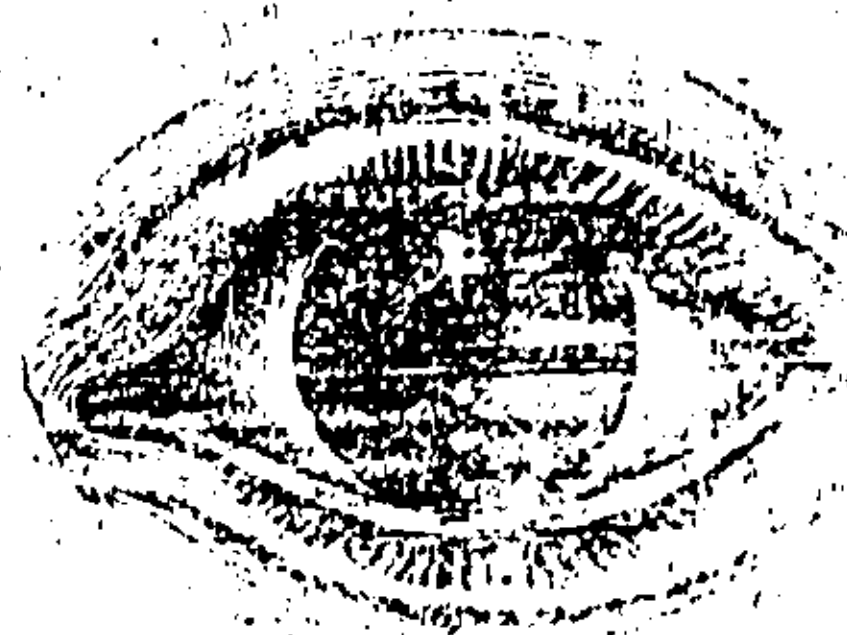
P. THOMAS,

AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1910.

Intimations.

EYES



RIGHT

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.
Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON, 10, Bedford Row, W.3
CALCUTTA, 60, Bechoo Chatterjee Street
SHANGHAI, 56, Nankiang Road

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful indiscretion, or other influences incident to the wear and tear of modern life. It is a powerful tonic, strengthening the brain, nerves, and muscles, and restoring the system to its normal state. It is a powerful tonic, strengthening the brain, nerves, and muscles, and restoring the system to its normal state. It is a powerful tonic, strengthening the brain, nerves, and muscles, and restoring the system to its normal state.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unscrupulous vendors often try to pass off inferior preparations (usually made of cheap, common ingredients) under the name of "VETARZO." The genuine "VETARZO" is a powerful tonic, strengthening the brain, nerves, and muscles, and restoring the system to its normal state. It is a powerful tonic, strengthening the brain, nerves, and muscles, and restoring the system to its normal state.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effective treatment of all diseases of the brain, nerves, and muscles, and restoring the system to its normal state. It is a powerful tonic, strengthening the brain, nerves, and muscles, and restoring the system to its normal state. It is a powerful tonic, strengthening the brain, nerves, and muscles, and restoring the system to its normal state.

Agents for India—TRAACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length.....515 ft.	Docking Length.....376 ft.	Docking Length.....481 ft.
Width of Entrance.....80 "	Width of Entrance.....50 "	Width of Entrance.....63 "
Water on Blocks.....28 "	Water on Blocks.....26 "	Water on Blocks.....27.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge, Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone: Nos. 876, 500, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebert, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1909.

YEE SING.

No. 4, D'AGUILAR STREET.

MANUFACTURE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
in all kinds of hand-made
DRAWN and EMBROIDERED CHINESE
LINE GRASS CLOTH, PEWTER
WARE, &c.,
all of the best quality.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1909.

JAPANESE MASSAGE.

Messrs MEIJI SHA,

GRADUATE OF

KOBE MESSAGE SCHOOL.

ATTENDANCE AT

PATIENTS' RESIDENCE.

No. 17, WANCHAI ROAD.

GROUND FLOOR.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1910.

To Let.

TO LET.

DARTMOOR, No. 13, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE IN CLYTON GARDENS and

OFFICES, 10, DES VŒUX ROAD

CENTRAL.

CODOWNS, PRAYA EAST, formerly oc-

cupied by M. B. K.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD,

3rd Floor.

A HOUSE IN WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

A HOUSE IN RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES IN YORK BUILDING.

No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

1st Floor.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East

corner of Observation Place. The

Trams stops at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS ad-

joining the new Seaman's Institute,

Praya East.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1910.

TO LET.

IN No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD-CENTRAL.

Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for

Offices.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, DES VŒUX

ROAD recently vacated by Institution of

Engineers and Shipbuilders.

ONE CODOWN in MASON'S LANE.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1910.

TO LET.

CODOWN, No. 4, PRAYA, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1910.

TO LET.

NO. 3, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1910.

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 54, DUNDON STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1910.

For Sale.

FOR SALE

AT

GRACA & CO.

27, DES VŒUX ROAD.

ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS

and

VIEW POST CARDS.

Stamps in Sets, Packets, Bags and Single.

Assortment of Stamps and Post Card

Albums.

Postage Stamp Catalogues for 1910.

Stock Books, Duplicate Pocket Books

Transparent Envelopes.

Tweezers, Magnifying Glasses, Perforation

Gauges.

Novels, Books for parlour and household

use. Toy Books for Children.

Prayer Books, Religious Pictures, Pendants,

Medals, Statuettes, Flower Seeds.

Relief Scraps and Scrap Albums.

MANILA CIGAR AND

CIGARETTES.

&c., &c., &c.

Inspection invited.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1910.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

19, D'AGUILAR STREET.

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1907.

OSMAN & CASUM,

1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET

JUST UNPAKED

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed

HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS

& FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a specialty.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application.

Coast Port Orders carefully

executed

Hongkong, 6th September, 1909.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

The United States Charge d'Affaires at Peking has furnished to his Government the following information concerning the letting of contracts and the supplying of materials to contractors for the Chinese Government, which, he says, applies fully to building construction in North China and, in great degree, throughout the Chinese Empire:—

The Chinese Government have no rules, printed or otherwise, for letting contracts, or for buying materials. The man on the spot with the lowest price and quickest delivery gets the work. Ninety per cent. of all the building done in China is done by Chinese contractors. When foreign material is specified, such as—heating plants, plumbing, electric light plants, light fixtures, constructional steel, etc., tenders for these materials, either delivered on the ground or put in place, are invited from the many foreign firms in Tientsin or Shanghai. These firms hold agencies for the materials required, and all arrangements are made with them. Neither the foreign engineer nor the native contractor deals directly with the home houses, as it saves much trouble to deal with large houses well established in China. The prices of the latter include freights, duties, etc., and, where necessary, quotations are given including landing the goods where wanted, and putting them in position. Unless connections are made with a well-established firm, or a permanent agency for special line of goods created, there is little chance of introducing into China. As the large firms have their own expert engineers a contractor can get fair prices quoted for everything at short notice. These firms make it their business to be closely in touch with proposed work, both Government and private. The terms of payment usually offered by the Government are one-third on arrival of shipping documents, one-third on delivery, and one-third on acceptance. These Government terms were varied considerably during the last year, however; in order to help the foreign firms as money was tight and exchange bad, the Government paid on several occasions one-half on signature of contract and one-half on completion of work.

WILD ELEPHANTS IN KINTA.

PROSPECTOR'S CAMP ATTACKED AND BORING PLANT WRECKED.

The Times of Malaya, of April 14, says:—The strange frocks of the wild elephant when he shows a desire to investigate the doings of the white man in his native jungles have from time to time been chronicled, and the tale of the train which was charged by wild elephants near Chikus, on the Teluk Anson line, and capsized, has been immortalised by picture post cards depicting the engine lying on its side by the permanent way. But a story which reaches us to-day of an attack by wild elephants on a mining prospector's camp surpasses even the attack on the train, for in this case the elephants seem to have taken a fiendish delight in wrecking the camp and smashing up the human intruder's machinery.

The incident occurred during Monday night and the camp in question was that of Mr. Boadle, late of the Sungai Basi Mine, but who is now prospecting certain tin-bearing land beyond Tambun on behalf of Mr. G. James, of Penang, who represents an Australian Syndicate who have an option on the land in question.

AMIDST DENSE JUNGLE.

Mr. Boadle has been busy prospecting the land for the past three weeks, moving on from one spot to another, and his latest camp—the one on which the wild elephants wreaked their vengeance—is situated in the dense virgin jungle near Gunung Liang three miles or so from Tambun.

It was not Mr. Boadle's practice to sleep in the camp and the coolies, fearing attacks from wild animals, or the usual haunts with which they people the jungle, also refused to do so—and indeed it is lucky for them that they were not at the camp when the elephants paid their visit. Mr. Boadle did not insist on a watchman sleeping in the camp, as in that wild spot there was no one to steal his boring tools and he did not anticipate that the denizens of the jungle, and particularly the lordly elephant, would resort to such a course.

Mr. Boadle's surprise was therefore great when he arrived at his camp on Tuesday morning, after a tramp through the jungle, and found that it looked as if a Zulu impi—to quote Rider Haggard—had stamped it flat. The derrick had been pulled down and one of its legs driven some six feet into the ground, while the boring rods, which our mining readers will know measure 10 feet and are of 1½ inch thickness, were bent and twisted into all shapes, some of them being twisted up into giant corkscrews while others were made into circles. The hand-wheel had completely disappeared, and it was only after a long search, and by following the elephants tracks through the jungle, that Mr. Boadle found it over half a mile away, the elephants having carried it to this spot and buried it against a tree.

A DROVE OF ELEPHANTS.

The tracks around the camp and through the jungle showed that the camp must have been visited by a drove of five or six elephants—some of them huge beasts, for the marks of their feet in the soft ground measured from sixteen to eighteen inches in diameter. The elephants had evidently first come to the spot to feed, for big branches had been torn from forest giants, while smaller trees, and, after the juicy shoots had been eaten, trampled underfoot.

Mr. Boadle told a representative of the Times of Malaya this morning that the visit of the elephants had greatly alarmed his coolies, and that they worked now with one eye on the surrounding jungle and were ready to quit at the slightest sound, the fall of a decayed tree in the jungle making them start with fear.

Intimations.

FRENCH STORE.

NOTICE.

We beg to inform our numerous customers and the public in general that we have been appointed Agent for the "CREME SIMON" and all Simon's Products for Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Powder, Soap, etc.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1910.

PABST EXTRACT.

THE best TONIC for keeping in perfect health in the Tropics.

It is a liquid food in predigested form, containing all the bracing, soothing and toning effects of the choicest hops. Nearly Non-alcoholic.

Highly recommended by the local medical profession in cases of Debility after Malaria, from overwork or other causes, Anæmia, Nervousness or Dyspepsia. Samples on application.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED—

PABST (American) BEER, in barrels of 120 bottles. In view of the arrival of the American fleet in a few days, please order early, as our stock is limited.

SIEMSEN & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1909.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
SHIPHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTIENS GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAIN
DAMIEL'S PATENT MOTOR

LAUNDRERS,
&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL UREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR BOOTHS
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIPS' STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1909.

"SOLIGNUM."

A PERFECT preservative stain for Wool
Stones, and Brickwork.

It protects against Decay, Fungus, Dry Rot, the Ravages of Insects and Vermin (especially the white ant) and the action of the weather.

"Solignum" really does what is claimed for it, as may be seen from the testimonials of the Governments of India, the Sudan, &c.

In Drums and Barrels of various colours.

Prospectus and all further information from

SIEMSEN & CO.,
(Machinery Dept.) Hongkong,
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1909.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED
IN DRAGON (TARTAN) FORM.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Rivers, Koster, J. J. V. Yelpeau, and others, combines all the elements of a perfect medicine of the kind, and, as such, is a valuable addition to the medical armamentarium.

THERAPION No. 1 is a powerful tonic, strengthening the brain, nerves, and muscles, and restoring the system to its normal state. It is a powerful tonic, strengthening the brain, nerves, and muscles, and restoring the system to its normal state.

THERAPION No. 2 is a powerful tonic, strengthening the brain, nerves, and muscles, and restoring the system to its normal state. It is a powerful tonic, strengthening the brain, nerves, and muscles, and restoring the system to its normal state.

THERAPION No. 3 is a powerful tonic, strengthening the brain, nerves, and muscles, and restoring the system to its normal state. It is a powerful tonic, strengthening the brain, nerves, and muscles, and restoring the system to its normal state.

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Intimation.

Public Company

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, on SATURDAY, the 30th April, 1910, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1910, and electing of Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th April, 1910, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1910. [314]

Notice of Firm.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned carrying on business as SHARE and GENERAL BROKERS at No. 5 Queen's Road Central, Victoria, under the style or firm of "VERNON & SMYTH" has been DISSOLVED and the interest and responsibility of the undersigned JOHN VARDLEY VERNON VERNON in the said firm has CEASED as from the 31st March, 1910.

All Debts due to and owing by the late firm of Vernon & Smyth will be received and paid respectively by the undersigned FRANK SMYTH who will continue to carry on the said business under the style or firm of "Vernon & Smyth."

Dated the 1st day of April, 1910.
(Sd.) J. V. VERNON.
(Sd.) F. SMYTH. [390]

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from W. H. WICKHAM, Esq., to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW,

the 28th April, 1910, at 2.30 P.M., within his residence, No. 23, Conduit Road,

THE WHOLE OF HIS VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THEREIN CONTAINED,

Comprising—SILK TAPESTRY-DRAWING DRAWING ROOM SUITE OVERMANTLES with BEVELLED GLASS, BOOKCASE, HATSTAND, DINNER WAGON, SIDEBOARD with BEVELLED GLASS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, DRESSING TABLES with BEVELLED GLASS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, BRASS and BRASS-MOUNTED IRON BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, a quantity of CANTON CARVED BLACKWOOD WARE, GLASS, CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, CARPETS and RUGS.

Catalogues will be issued.
On View on Wednesday, the 17th.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1910. [323]

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

DENTAL SURGEON,

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Telephone 126.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [3]

TSIN TUNG

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1904.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,

from Shanghai, has re-opened their FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 39, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, etc., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.,

1st Floor, 1909.

ORDERS particularly attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1908.

BATA CAVES ROBBER.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 20 PER CENT. ANTICIPATED.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The *Financial*, of March 24, has the following report:—

The 5th annual general meeting of the Bata Caves Rubber Company, Limited, was held at the office of the company, 10, Lime Street, E. C. yesterday. Mr. John McEwan, chairman of the company, presided.

The notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report having been read.

The chairman said: Allow me, first of all, to express the regret of the directors—a regret that I am certain the shareholders generally share—that Mr. H. K. Rutherford should have found it necessary to resign his position on the board. The shareholders are deeply indebted to him for the great care and assiduity with which from the formation of the company, and for five years thereafter, he attended to its interests. His capable and experienced direction during those preliminary years of work helped greatly in bringing the business to its present satisfactory and flourishing condition. In previous years there has not been much in the accounts to call for explanation, or remark, and the matter which doubtless will prove of greatest interest to you is the rate of dividend. Perhaps you may be inclined to consider that, instead of having so large a carry-over as £1,500 17s. 6d., we might have increased the dividend by 5 per cent. but I would point out that our balance-sheet shows an expenditure on capital account of rather more than the par value of the shares issued, so that we have at present no working capital. The matter of carry-forward is, however, of little moment, as we hope to distribute shortly an interim dividend from the working of 1910. The directors propose to pay quarterly dividends on June 30, September 30 and December 31, and estimated yield of rubber taken at the prices that may be expected, will probably justify them in making each of those three interim dividends at the rate of 20 per cent. After payment of the dividend to be sanctioned to-day all the shares will be on an equal basis, and receive a uniform distribution.

THE ACCOUNTS

To take up the accounts in detail, you may think that our cost of production is rather high, but the directors have followed the same conservative policy as in previous years of charging up to the year's revenue a very full proportion of all general estate charges. On the revenue side we have done well from coffee, and, although our tin royalties have slightly increased, they have not yet reached the figure we hope ultimately to obtain. The average price for the rubber crop—7s 11d—is good, having in view how much we sold early in the year, before the high level of prices now current was reached. The average of the last invoice, and that is included in the account (February 8) was 8s 10d per lb., and the 7,216 lbs. mentioned in the report as unsold—roughly speaking, a sixth part of the crop—realised yesterday 10s. 3d. per lb., or 1s. 5d. more than was estimated, thus leaving an adjustment to be made of £80 in favour of the new year's accounts. In the balance sheet you will see that our liabilities are small. The bills payable therein—£4,799 19s.—ran off on January 8, and we have now no bills running. The total of liabilities at estate—£3,171 17s. 10d.—is temporarily swollen by a sum of £953 5s. 4d. for machinery delivered at the end of the year and not paid for till January, 1910. I do not think any of the other items call for remark. I have no doubt you cordially approve of the extension now in course of being made, and the moderate sized of it will enable the addition to be completed at a lower cost than previously, and will reduce the general average per acre of capital expenditure. The crop for 1910 lb., as you will see, estimated at 80,000 lb., and as the returns for January and February were 16,244 lbs. you will doubtless consider the estimate a conservative one. The tapping of 1909 was from 20,307 trees only, of which fully 17,000 gave 2.90 lbs. each on the average. The tapping by latest advices from the estate was being done upon 33,579 trees, and a large increase will be made, in that number during the year, while the estimate of tree tapping in 1911 is 70,000.

On the general condition of the property I need only quote the following from Mr. Quinlan's latest visiting report of January 28:—The growth all over is very good; in the old rubber the trees are looking very healthy, and the bark renewal is remarkably good; the interplanted trees made good growth, and are gradually coming into the tapping stage. Weeding is in thorough order everywhere, and if the present good work is maintained, 1910 should see the last of the heavy expenditure.

BUILDINGS AND MACHINERY.

The Directors have endeavored to anticipate the provision of everything that might be wanted in the way of buildings and machinery, so as to have a thorough equipment ready in advance of requirements. In accordance with the promise made by the chairman at the last annual meeting, we have issued to the shareholders a quarterly statement showing the position as to crop and realisations, and since the new year commenced we have the monthly yields telegraphed and sent for publication to the usual newspapers. It is by no means because the subject is the least important that I have left to the end all reference to the estate staff. Mr. Fox had, by the arrangements previously made, to relieve Mr. Quinlan, on Seafield estate, while the latter had eight months' furlough, and in his absence Mr. Cunningham, under his superintendence, carried on the management most efficiently. Mr. Fox is again in charge, but, as he has now been in the East for over four years, he leaves in May for eight months' furlough, when Mr. Cunningham will again be in temporary charge. I am sure you will agree that our best thanks are due to Mr. Fox, Mr. Cunningham and their 100 assistants, and that it will be with

your hearty goodwill that the directors have agreed to pay the assistants a bonus on their earnings for 1909 at the rate of 50 per cent. being the same rate as the shareholders' dividend. Our staff have worked well and been loyal to the company, and they deserve to receive from us every possible encouragement. I shall be most pleased to answer any questions regarding details in the report and accounts, or about any matter connected with the company's affairs. I now move: That the report of the directors and the statement of accounts for the year 1909 be and hereby are received and adopted, and that a final dividend at the rate of 40 per cent. be declared, making, with the interim dividend distributed on July 31, 1909, 50 per cent. for the year; that the distribution on the new shares be in proportion to the times when the instalments of such were paid up; and that the dividend be payable on March 31, 1910, to the shareholders standing on register at the date of this meeting (Applause). I will ask Mr. Christie to second the adoption of the resolution. At this time last year he was in the East, examining the estate, and is able to speak to you personally of his knowledge of it.

MR. CHRISTIE'S VISIT.

Mr. Thomas North Christie: I have pleasure in recording the resolution which has just been proposed by the chairman, but I will not detain you many minutes, since I was on the estate, my notes is somewhat scanty. Since then we have had regular reports from our visiting agent (Mr. Quinlan), and they have borne out what I myself saw, that we possess one of the finest estates in Selangor. There are no young clearings that I know of in Selangor that have better appearance than Bata Caves. When I saw them they were in excellent condition, and the few portions which were giving trouble as regards weeds have now been brought up to that standard of perfection which Mr. Fox, our manager, has set before him. In addition to having a very fine estate, we have another very important factor—we have a very efficient manager—and the combination is one which promises well for the company. (Applause).

Mr. Robert Hart said they had all listened to the interesting statements made by the chairman and Mr. Christie. He could firmly confirm what the chairman had said as to what they owed to the zealous work of their manager and his assistants, and they were also much indebted to the board of directors.

Mr. A. Melvin (a shareholder) said he went to Bata Caves, last December, and had a very pleasant time there. He saw the estate thoroughly, and could quite confirm what they had heard Mr. Christie say, and also what had been reported by the chairman. They had a very fine property indeed. He had been to Java, Sumatra, the Federated Malay States and Travancore, so that he knew what rubber estates should look like. He was especially impressed with the easy access to the estate.

A shareholder asked if he anticipated any trouble with regard to labour.

The chairman read extracts from two recent reports, saying that the labour was sufficient and that there were about 500 coolies mastering.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Robert Williamson, Mr. T. N. Christie was re-elected a director.

Mr. Melvin moved the re-election of Messrs. W. A. Brown and Co. as auditors.

Mr. Robert Hart, in seconding the resolution, congratulated the board on the excellent report they had been able to make. With regard to the question of labour, he had been told that the estate was rather favourably situated, because upon it were certain caves which were held in veneration by the natives, and for that reason the estate would always be popular with native labour. That was certainly a matter for congratulation. From what he had heard from other Selangor planters, he thought very highly of Mr. Fox, the estate manager.

The resolution was carried unanimously. The chairman took the opportunity of remarking that a suggestion had been made as to splitting the shares of the company, but it was the feeling of the board that, in addition to being undesirable, it was unnecessary to do this at present. Later on it might become necessary.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

Intimations

A TOO STABLE.

LEIGHTON HILL ROAD,

(next to No. 1, Police Station).

HAS established a SHOEING FORGE at Leighton Hill Road where Horses and Poles can be shod by EXPERIENCED SHANGHAI FARRIERS by arrangement. Shoeing of Horses and Poles also undertaken at Kowloon on receipt of Owners' instructions.

PRICES:

At the Stables or anywhere in Hongkong, \$8 per animal.

At Kowloon, \$5 per animal.

A TOO STABLE.

LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1910. [272]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, 22nd ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiores will also be most grateful on any FANCY, or old ENVELOPES to be made, into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools who are taught by the Sisters.

Memorandum: 2nd April, 1910.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 27th April 1910, 100 cts. per \$ Mex.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Cents.

Beef: sirloin & prime cut—Moi Lung Pa B.

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk

" Roast—Shlu

" Breast—Ngau Lam

" Soup, Tong Yuk

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa

" " Sirloin—Ngau Lan

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chuan

" Hotlock's Brains— " Know—per set

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li—each

" " Corned—Ham Ngau Li—each

" Head—Ngau Tau

" Heart—Ngau Sum

" Hump, Sali—Ngau Kin

" Feet—Ngau Keok

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu

" Tail—Ngau Mei

" Liver—Ngau On

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To

" Olives' Head and Feet—Ngau Chai

" " Lau-koek—each \$1.00

" Mutton Chop—Yang Pa Kwai

" Leg—Yang Pa

" Shoulder—Yang Shan

" Pig's Chittlings—Oh cheong

" Brains—Oh Know—per set

" Feet—Oh Keok

" Fry—Oh Ohak

" Head—Oh Tai

" Heart—Oh Sum

" Kidneys—Oh Yiu

" Liver—Oh Kon

" Pork, Chop—Oh Pa Kwai

" Corned—Ham Oh Yuk

" Leg—Oh Pa

" Fat or Lard—Chau Yau

" Sheep's Head and Feet—Yang Tai

" Keok

" Heart—Yang Sum

" Kidneys—Yang Yiu

" Liver—Yang On

" Sucking Pig, To Order—Chu Chai

" Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau

" Mutton—Sang Yang Yau

" " Ngau Ohai Yuk

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai

" Ducks, Large, Small—Sin Kai

" Ducks—Ap

" Doves—Pan Kan

" Eggs, Hen—Kai Tai

" " Fowls, Canton—Kai

" " Hens—Kai Nam Kai

" " Goose—Ngo

" " Wild Stanghal—Shuang Hoi Ye

" " Nig

" " Duck—Wong Keng

" " Hare—Tu Chai

" " Partridge—Oh Khoo

" " Pheasant—Shan Kai

" " Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup

" " Holow—Holow Pak Kup

" " Quail—Um Ghun

" " Rice Birds—Wo Fa Chai

" " Snipe—Sa Chai

" " Turkey, Cock—Fo Kai Kung

" " " Hen— " Na

" " Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sulap

" " Teal, Shanghai, Sul Ap Chai

" " Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sul

" " Ap—per pair

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu

" Bream—Ela Yu

" Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Si Yu

" Carp—Li Yu

" Catfish—Ohai Yu

" Godfish—Mun Yu

" Grabs—Hoi

" Gentle Fish—Mak Yu

" Dab—Si Mang Yu

" Dace—Wong Mei Lun

" Dog Fish—Tui To Sa

" Eels, Canton—Hoi Man Yu

" Fresh water—Tan Si Yu

" Yellow—Wong Si

" Frog—Tien Kai

" Garoupe—Sak Pan

" Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu

" Herrings—Tao Pak

" Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu

" Labrus—Wong Fa Yu

" Loach—Wo Yu

" Lobster—Lung Ha

" Mackerel—Ohai Yu

" Monk Fish—Mon Yu

" Muller—Ohai Yu

" Oysters—Sang Hoo

" Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu

" Perch—Tan Loo

" Pike—Fa Pau Fong

" Pike—Pan Yu

" Pommet, Black—Hoi Chong

" Pommet, White—Fai Chong

" Prawns—Ming Ha

" Ray—Fai Sa

" Rock Fish—Sai Kan Kung

" Rock—Chun Yu

" Salmon, (Oven), fresh water—Ma Yu

" " " " "

Cents.

Shank—Sa Yu

" Skate—Po Yu

" Shrimpi—Ha

" Snapper—Lap Yu

" Soles—Tat Sa Yu

" Trench—Wan Yu

" Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu

" Turtles, small, fresh water—Kook Yu

" White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yau

" Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping

" " (Chafco)—Yin Chai Ping

" " " "

" Small—Hoi Tong

" Onions—Fan Lai Chai

" Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng

" " " " "

" (brides), Macao—San Heng Chai

" Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lai

" " " " "

" Coconuts—Yeh Tai

" " " " "

" Grapes—Sin Tai Tsai

" Lemons, China—Ning Moong

" " " " "

" " " " "

" Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chai Chai

" " " " "

" Limes, (Salmon)—Sal Kung Ning

" " " " "

" Mango, Manila—Lai Sung Moong

" " " " "

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS.

SPECIALITIES:

DRY GINGER ALE.
LIME FRUIT CHAM-
PAGNE.
ORANGE CHAMPAGNE.
STONE GINGER BEER.

PALATABLE
AND
REFRESHING.

Watson's

FRUIT SYRUPS

mixed with aerated or plain water
make excellent refreshing beverages.

Guaranteed to be made from the
pure juice of sound ripe fruit.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

HONGKONG and KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1910.

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Communications intended for publication in
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be
addressed to The Editor, 1, Sea House Road,
and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and
Address.

Business communications should be addressed
to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for
any rejected MSs, nor to return any Contribution.

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presentation of the "reasoned opinion of
Hongkong." Even if he is right in claiming
it, still he does not prove that the Govern-
ment is mistaken in its action. We can only
urge that the Governor's reasons for the sale
of this ground be carefully considered with
an unprejudiced mind, and then the argu-
ments in favour of leaving the site open and
an unearthing asset of the Colony. In itself
the objection to the sale of this particular
piece of land could only affect the Govern-
ment's decision if it were made, in
"an overwhelming and practically unanimous
outcry." Mr. Murray Stewart endeavours
to elude this point by declaring that his
view of the question arises from local
patriotism, which the greater number of the
British section of the community cannot be
expected to feel, and that the "majority of
those whose views have most claim to consid-
eration" are with him, and that this fact
alone should induce the Government to
abandon its proposed action and over-ride a
decision of the Legislative Council. This
assumption that Mr. Murray Stewart and his
co-signatories are the "majority of those
whose views have most claim to considera-
tion" in unofficial Hongkong is susceptible
of being questioned, and even if granted, we
only return to our point again—the grounds
on which the unofficial protest is made are
inadequate. They warrant neither the op-
position to the Government's action nor the
warmth and earnestness with which it has
been pressed. The Governor has explained
the necessity of immediately proceeding
with certain public works, of which the want
is apparent and has long since been felt, and
of finding the capital sums for the pur-
pose. Such large sums are not easily found at
any time. How and whence the sum afford-
ed by this sale could otherwise have been
obtained has not been shown by the oppo-
nents of the sale. Without borrowing or
increasing the taxes or selling other sites
disadvantageously it is hard to see what else
is to be done. The public works referred
to cannot well be waited for indefinitely
while persons proud of their local
patriotism complacently contemplate an
unproductive piece of vacant ground. The
agencies have been assured that the appear-
ance of the Square and the Law Courts will
not be permitted to suffer. We are of opinion
that practical commonsense will come to the
rescue, and will eventually show that where
the interests and welfare of all are concern-
ed, no sentimental half-reasons or unexpressed
prejudices will turn aside from their path
men whose faces are sternly set towards their
obvious duty in the teeth of every opposition.

BEGGING THE QUESTION.

Twenty-five professors, some of them men
of great learning and reverend character,
sent a memorial to Sir Edward Grey last
February saying "In view of the now un-
questioned sincerity of the Government of
China and the leaders of the Chinese people
in endeavouring to suppress the opium evil,
we feel that there is a moral obligation upon
Great Britain to leave China entirely free
with regard to the importation of opium." The
reply from the Foreign Office was to the
effect that nothing had occurred to show
that the ten years were unnecessarily long,
nor that China sought to be free, and there-
fore no action was contemplated. Now it
seems to us that this reply was a very
gentle one. For there is really no reason
why a professor, however reverend, or how-
ever widely travelled in "the province of
Christian ethics" or deeply versed in the
"social relationships in the light of Chris-
tianity," or in moral theology, should not at
the same time be a plain man of sense, if
not an accurate logician. To these twenty-
five gentlemen, for whom we have a pro-
found respect, we should like to say: "We
deny your premise, and are doubtful of your
second." What we do emphatically say is
that, before we accept their conclusion,
we must really have the premise quite
clear. Is the Government of China, and
are the leaders of the people actuated by
"now unquestioned sincerity?" It is just
this that is in dispute. There are strong,
very strong, evidences of unquestioned
sincerity. That such and such of the rulers
are sincere, nobody questions. Their sin-
cerity is an asset in the hands of the in-
sincere. We who can recall the repeated
attempts of various Provincial Authorities
to establish opium monopolies—especially
the notorious "prepared opium licence"—
have better grounds to demand proof of what
we are driven to call the imagined sincerity
of the Chinese authorities as these excellent
professors have to calmly imagine and assume
it. Whether one sympathizes with opium
abolition root and branch or not one must
face facts. And the truth was uttered by the
Rev. G. Owen at the last meeting of the
China Society when he said "China has to
move the twenty-one provinces all with her
or she can not move at all. The case of
opium is an illustration. In the attempt to
put it down some of the provinces have shot
ahead and done splendidly; others lag be-
hind, some hot with enthusiasm, the others
cold as an iceberg." We know of the greedy,
cruel spirit which animates some of those in
power. We know of some of those places
that "lag behind." They only "lag behind"
until the importation of foreign opium is

annihilated. Then they will "not lag" in
very different fashion, and the grasping
mandarins will grow fat and rich on the
native grown drug. Ten years! For a Govern-
ment and a people thoroughly and earnestly
sincere the time is not too long. Shorten it,
and the opportunity to "get rich quick" will
find ready takers among the mandarins. It
is unfortunate that such people should exist
to destroy agreeable theories and premises
acceptable to good and kindly and philan-
thropic professors. But they do exist, and it
is for rigidly practical business men to deal
with them and with this and with other vexed
questions—vexed by conflicting interests,
and distraught with the perplexity of human
endeavour to do right.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A CHITMAN was fined \$77 at the Magistracy
this morning for being in unlawful possession
of opium.

Two men were awarded fourteen days' hard
labour and six hours' stocks at the Magistracy
this morning for stealing four bags of rice on
board the s.s. *Kong Wai*, Mr. P. M. Hodgson
prosecuted on behalf of the compradore of the
steamship company.

DETECTIVE-SERGEANT Appleton this morning
charged a Chinese with the alleged larceny of
320 American dollar notes at Sandakan,
British North Borneo. The larceny is sup-
posed to have been committed some time ago
and defendant was arrested in the Colony as
he landed from the s.s. *Mansing*. The case
was remanded.

SOME time ago a number of Chinese were
charged at Manila with committing an assault
on a British ship and were sent over to Hong-
kong to be charged before one of the local
Magistrates. This morning, Inspector Langley,
of the Water Police Station, placed the men
before Mr. E. R. Hallifax on a charge of assault.
This Worship held he had no jurisdiction
in the matter and discharged the defendants.

ALLEGED JAPANESE
ESPIONAGE.

LANDSCAPE ARTIST BEFORE THE
MAGISTRATE.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, Second Police
Magistrate, in the Police Court this morning,
Hokai Nasu, described as an artist, residing at
the Sei Fuo Row Hotel, Connaught Road
Central, was charged with (1) Unlawfully dis-
tressing on land being vested in or under the
control of a Public Department at Lyemun on the
26th instant; and (2) Unlawfully with-
out the written permission of His Excellency
the Governor did sketch or draw the fortifica-
tions or a portion of the defences at Lyemun
in this Colony on the 26th instant. Inspector
Clegg, of Shau-ki-wan Police Station, prose-
cuted and the defendant, who was attired
in a long robe resembling the Chinese national
costume, was unrepresented. A number of
defendant's friends were present in the Court-
room. Defendant pleaded not guilty to the
charges.

Inspector Clegg informed his Worship that
he would probably make an application to add
charges of assault and disorderly conduct to the
counts under which defendant was arraigned.
As the defendant was brought out of his cell
this morning, he asked for some water but
when the liquid was brought to him he threw it
in the faces of the prison officials.

The case was remanded until 2.15 on Monday
afternoon, bail being allowed in the sum of
\$50.

We understand that Hokai Nasu is a travel-
ling artist. He is a graduate of Tokio Arts
Academy and has been travelling for several
months in Formosa and cities in South China.
He came to Hongkong at the end of December
last and went up to Canton. From Canton he
returned several weeks ago and is staying at
the Sei-fuo-row Hotel where he opened a
picture exhibition last week.

BILL OF EXCHANGE DISPUTE.

CHINESE LITIGANTS IN THE SUMMARY
COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Puisne Judge
in the Summary Court this morning, the Tsan
Hing Luog firm, of No. 12, Wing Shing Street,
brought an action against the Ngai Kiu firm
boarding-house keepers, 40, Connaught Road
Central, to recover the sum of \$100, money
remitted on the 15th November by the Kwong
Shin Luog firm of Hoi Hon To and
received by the defendants for the use
of the plaintiffs. Mr. G. K. Holmes ap-
peared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Otto Kong
Sing represented the defendants.

Mr. Holmes stated that the facts were that
plaintiffs received a draft from Hoi Hon and
took it to the defendants, who at first said they
had no money and asked plaintiffs to return it
to Hoi Hon. The draft was returned and sent
back again to the plaintiffs with the request
that it again be presented. This time the
defendants admitted having \$100 in hand.
The draft was in the form of a Bill of Exchange.

The plaintiff was called into the witness-box
and stated that he was sole owner of the
plaintiff firm.

Mr. Holmes asked for leave to amend,
which was granted.

Proceeding, witness stated that at the time
he presented the bill to the defendants,
they at first denied having an account
at Hoi Hon and told him to send it back. On
the second occasion they asked him to wait a
while for the money and signed the document
to be paid in ten days.

His Lordship entered judgment for the
plaintiffs with costs.

That Garden Site.

SALE DEFERRED FOR A WEEK.

BRITISH MERCANTILE COMMUNITY'S
OPINION.

We have received from the Hon. Mr. Murray
Stewart the following correspondence for the
information of those of our readers who are
taking an interest in the question of the dis-
posal of the site on the seafront to the north
of the new Law Courts:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 18th April, 1910.

Sir,—With reference to the request made by
you in Legislative Council on the 14th instant
to the effect that the sale of the plot of land
situated on the seafront to the north of the
new Law Courts should be postponed until
you had an opportunity of consulting the signa-
tories of the letter of the 11th instant, I am
directed to inform you that the sale will be de-
ferred for one week from the 14th instant and
will then be proceeded with.—I am, etc.,

F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. M. Stewart.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1910.

To the Hon. Colonial Secretary.
Sir,—I have to thank you for your letter of
the 18th instant, courteously informing me that
the sale of the plot of land situated on the sea-
front to the north of the new Law Courts would
be deferred for one week; from the 14th inst.
in order that I might have the opportunity of
consulting the signatories of the letter of the
11th, referred to in the Legislative Council last
Thursday. His Excellency stated his conviction
that many of the signatories of that letter
would not have signed it if they had been
aware of the financial reasons put forward by
him in justification of the proposed sale. I
now enclose a letter which shows that notwith-
standing the prospect of gain to the finances of
the Colony held out by the offer made by the
Standard Oil Company, a large majority of the
leading members of the British mercantile
community are still opposed to the idea of
selling to any private purchaser this particular
piece of public property. His Excellency
warned the community, through the Unofficial
Members of the Legislative Council, that "un-
less we can secure a certain capital sum by the
sale of land of this sort" he did not see where
we were to get money for various projected
public works. I may perhaps be permitted to
point out that the objection is not to the
Government selling "land of this sort," but to
their selling this particular piece.

I think you will find that the letter of the
11th bore 45 signatures (of which 42 were J.
P.'s) and that out of that number 37 have
signed the enclosed letter. Of those who make
up this difference of 8, five have changed their
opinion; two I have been unable to see, and
one has left for England. It would thus appear
that the particular section of the community
which I have the honour to present in Council
is against the proposal by at least 3 to 1 and
that the opinion of the British mercantile com-
munity was not, accurately indicated by the 3
to 1 vote in favour of the Government given by
the British unofficial members of the Legisla-
tive Council at the last meeting. This time a
wider appeal was made and the present letter
bears 90 signatures, 38 being those of Justices
of the Peace.—I am, etc.,

M. STEWART.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1910.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge
receipt of your letter of April 21st which I have
laid before the Governor. His Excellency has
given his most careful consideration to the
opinion entertained by yourself and the other
signatories of the enclosure to your letter.
Although his sole desire has been to give
effect to the wishes of the community regard-
ing the disposal of this site—a desire which is
evident from the ample opportunity which has
been afforded for the expression of public
opinion—His Excellency considers that look-
ing to the fact that the Resolution brought for-
ward by yourself in Legislative Council was
defeated by a considerable majority; it is im-
possible for him to override that decision of
the responsible representatives, unless an
overwhelming and practically unanimous out-
cry against its verdict both on the part of the
British and the Chinese community had
arisen. His Excellency does not minimise the
weight which must be attached to very many
of the signatories, but he feels sure that these
gentlemen themselves would be the first to
admit that it would be unconstitutional and
would introduce an embarrassing precedent if
the decision of the Legislative Council of this
Colony were to be set aside in favour of
the views of 90 residents of whom 38 are
Justices of the Peace out of a total of
about 200 Justices.

I am at the same time to assure you that the
greatest care will be taken in framing the
conditions of sale with a view to preserving to
the fullest extent the dignity, beauty and symmetry
of the portion of the City affected.—I have etc.,

F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.

P. S.—Since the above was drafted His Ex-
cellency has seen the letter which appeared
over your signature in the public press, and
desires me to add a few words.

It would appear that the signatories to the
document enclosed in your letter are them-
selves divided by mutually antagonistic
opinions. On the one hand a section there
view (which I understand you to hold your-
self) that to leave the area in question as a
grass plot garden or bind stand in perpetuity
would spoil the symmetry of the square, and
that it is advisable to allow it remain unbuild-
ed upon only till such time as the Colony can
afford to erect a low building which will not
shut out the Law Courts from the seafront, and
which being built of granite on a design similar
to that of the Courts would lead the eye up to

be larger building. Such a structure, while
costly, would afford but little room for Govern-
ment offices, etc. The other section of signa-
tories would appear to be entirely averse to the
plot being built upon at all, being apparently
under the impression that it would interfere
with the open space, and block out the view
both of the Law Courts and the Club House.
The side view of the former as seen from the
Harbour is not strikingly imposing since the
black tiled roof does not present a handsome
appearance view from the North.

I may add that the area at present enclosed
by bamboo railings does not represent the
entire plot which will be left unsold, for to it
must be added the breadth of a small road to
the East.

F. H. MAY.

The Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart.

Hongkong, April 25th, 1910.

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge
receipt to-day of your letter dated the 22nd in-
stant, informing me that, although the sole
desire of His Excellency has been to give effect
to the wishes of the community, regarding the
disposal of the site, to the north of the Law
Courts, he is nevertheless unable to accede to
those expressed in the influential signed
letter which was privileged to forward to you
on the 21st instant. His Excellency says he
feels sure that the signatories of that letter
would be the first to admit that it would be
unconstitutional if the decision of the Legisla-
tive Council of this Colony were to be set
aside in favour of the view of ninety residents,
of whom 38 are Justices of the Peace, out of a
total of about 200 Justices.

I desire respectfully to point out that of the
total number of Justices whose names appear
in the list given in the local directory—182 in
all—56 are official Justices, whose opinions I
do not consider it proper to canvass. Of the
remaining 126 unofficial Justices, 33 are
not at present in the Colony, 18 are Chinese
gentlemen with whom I had no opportunity of
communicating, and seven are Indian gentle-
men, to whom the same remark applies.

You gave me three days in which to ascer-
tain the views of the signatories of the original
letter. I was mainly concerned with these,
because I imagined the Government would
recognise, and reckon with, the opinions of
the leading men of the British mercantile
community, and would not lay stress on the
mere number of signatures. It is true
that with the object of affording opportunity
for signature by members of the general
public interested, other than those with whom
I am in personal touch, I distributed a certain
number of copies of that letter, but this was
with no idea of working up "an outcry on the
part of the British and the Chinese community."
You now inform me that, in the absence of "an
overwhelming and practically unanimous out-
cry on the part of the British and Chinese com-
munity," His Excellency cannot see his way
to override the decision arrived at in the Legisla-
tive Council. As regards the Chinese com-
munity I do not see how they can be expected
to care sufficiently for "any of these things"
to make an outcry. Their member present in
Council during the debate voted with me in
favour of reserving the ground for public pur-
poses. I have not heard that the Chinese re-
sented his vote. Is not the absence of outcry to
count both ways?

As regards the British section of the com-
munity, an outcry in favour of a view of the
question arising out of feelings of local
patriotism is hardly to be expected, seeing how
few are permanent residents, but, though it
may not be widely held, it can be, and is,
strongly held, and by a majority of those whose
views have most claim to consideration. If an
"overwhelming outcry" would alone justify
the Government in reconsidering the matter, I
find it difficult to understand why a second
expression of opinion was called for from the
signatories of the original letter. It is quite
certain that they are not the sort of men who
have either time or taste for making an "out-
cry." But their views form our only genuine
public opinion. I have already, in my last letter
on this subject, drawn your attention to the
fact that the vote in Council did not truly re-
present (bis). The Hon. Member for the Cham-
ber of Commerce did not refer the question to
his committee, and everyone of the British mem-
bers of that committee now in the Colony are
against the Government's proposal. The vote
cast by him on that occasion was, therefore, in
no sense representative. It represented his per-
sonal opinion only. As far as I know Mr. Os-
borne had taken no pains to find out what the
leading men of the community thought, and his
vote also was in no sense representative. I
had endeavoured to ascertain the opinions of
the leading men of the British mercantile com-
munity. I had found them to be adverse to
the proposal of the Government. That was
before the debate. After it I found a large
majority still adverse. If their opinion is not
to be regarded as "public opinion" in Hong-
kong, I don't know where to look for it. The
present Under Secretary of State for the Colo-
nies has said that "it is impossible to get a
reasoned opinion from the inhabitants of Hong-
kong," but, so far, I have not understood that
this view is shared by the Colonial Govern-
ment. I claim that the letter which I sent in
to you on the 21st represents "the reasoned
opinion" of Hongkong, signed as it is by the
representatives of all the leading British mer-
cantile firms, the managers of the British banks,
and leading members of the legal and medical
professions.

An announcement of the final decision of the
Government to disregard it would, I venture to
say, cause deep dissatisfaction.—Yours faith-
fully,

M. STEWART.

DISPATCHES from Tientsin state that Mr. T.
H. Bill, late Acting British Consul at Shihai,
while proceeding to Japan, was attacked by
tribesmen on April 16. Two natives who ac-
companied him were killed. Mr. Bill proceed-
ed on his journey, but it is unknown whether
he is out of danger.

AFFORESTATION IN CHINA.

DR. T. D. LAMBER TRACIS.

(Special to the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

From a recent issue of the *Manchurian Daily News* it is with satisfaction one learns
that steps are being taken by the Government
of Kwantung Province for a rejuvenation of
their depleted forests. From Japan 3,000,000
saplings of the pine tree and 200,000 of the
scrub oak are to be procured. Like China,
Japan has been very prodigal for generations,
say, centuries past, in the destruction of her
forests for the purposes of supplying domestic
fuel. Even grass-cutting is permitted to be
carried out on far too large a scale to
allow proper and adequate rainfall condi-
tions to prevail in the Empire. In this
instance, the saplings in question are destined
for the neighbourhood of Dairen and Port
Arthur. It is understood that the object of
the planting is not to give beauty or pleasure but
to restore conditions that have long ago disap-
peared, and it is intended to extend the process
of re-afforestation throughout the Looed Territory.
This is a small-scale example of what
China ought to be doing on a vast scale through-
out her territories. Afforestation is seriously
considered in Japan, and it is quite time that
the Chinese Government work up to the im-
portance of being in earnest in this matter.

IN HONGKONG.

When the island was taken over by the British
Government, our local authorities realised as
one of the first necessities of the new domain
that tree and shrubbery planting must at once
be carried out. Not only was the object
entirely from an aesthetic point of view,
although at that time the Peak sides were
not so bare for their barrenness and sterility but
it was then already a recognised fact among
agricultural and meteorological experts that
any country destitute of forests of great trees the
rainfall would always be infrequent and insuffi-
cient to keep the local reservoirs well supplied
with the all-essential liquid, especially when
the draining area was so limited as on a little
island as Hongkong. It therefore redoubled
to the credit of the capabilities of the early
administrators of the Colony that they had the
forethought to begin the hill-side planting that
we see in such grand cultivation to-day. Not
so very far back, there was a distinct agitation
in the Straits Settlements against the further
felling of the great giants of the jungle in order
to make way for the plantation of pine-apples,
for, as is well-known among scientists, it is
the high growths that attract rainfall and not
scrub plants such as that which bears the
luscious pine-apple.

SINGAPORE ISLAND

enjoys a bigger catchment area for water supply
than does Hongkong Island, but at the same
time it was then suffering from a serious water
famine due to a decreased rainfall that was
attributed to the evil done by the extensive
tracts from which the heavy timber had been
removed to be replaced by pine plants.

In the older Settlement of Penang the same
objection could hardly be said to apply, for
the best pine-apple lands were found to
be on the gentle slopes of Singapore
rather than on the precipitous sides of
the Crag. But the fact remains that at this
day the pine-apple industry has practically
come to a standstill, and although for years it con-
stituted one of the most important exports of the
Colony. Nearly all the extensive and nume-
rous tinning establishments have closed their
doors; the old stock of canned pines is plainly
a drop in the bucket. Had it not been for the
forethought of the early pioneers of this Colony,
we might at the present day have been
suffering from the low rainfalls that made
things so unpleasant for Hongkong not
so many years off. Instead, we believe that
the comparatively lavish annual downfalls
which have blessed the island of recent times
are in great part due to the beneficent work of
the

AFFORESTATION DEPARTMENT.

When Hongkong was

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

A correspondent writes to the N. C. D. News under date 9th April:—

The investigation is now in progress by the Yuchuanpu of the work completed, under construction and contemplated, on the Cantonese section of the Yuei-Han Railway. A commission from Peking arrived here yesterday by launch, which included Lork Lund (?) and the Vice-President of the Yuchuanpu. Accompanying them was Mr. Choi, a Chinese engineer trained in Singapore, who has been working on the line as engineer until recently; one of the Directors was also with the party. The visitors stayed one day, then returned to Canton to report.

Several experienced engineers who have been over the line have informed us that it is being well made in fact too well made for a new line. Sometimes temporary expedients have been suggested by which the line could be made more quickly and cheaply, improvement to be effected later when the traffic is producing revenue; but these methods have been taboed by the Chief. For instance in one place, a sharper curve—known technically as a five-degree curve—would have saved some thousand yards of rock excavation, but the regulation four-degree curve was insisted upon.

CHECKS TO PROGRESS.

Your correspondent has been over a large part of the line within the last fortnight and indications are not lacking that the affairs of the Cantonese company are passing through a crisis. A month ago one of the foreign engineers was summarily dismissed, and a few days before the commissioner from Peking came up the North River, instructions were sent to cancel all contracts for material, including stone, sand, wood, etc., save where the work in hand was nearing completion. Thus things are practically at a standstill. Most of the native contractors have been badly hit by this order, as in some cases they had bought quarrying rights and engaged huge gangs of men; but if, as we hope, this stoppage is only temporary, things will, no doubt, right themselves in time.

In many places work is impossible owing to the failure of the Company to purchase the land over which the line passes. The land negotiations are entirely in the hands of Chinese officials and whether the delay is being occasioned by the exorbitant demands of the owners or by lack of money in the Company's coffers is not clear. One looks for the English system by which, after Parliamentary sanction has been secured, prices in contested cases are fixed by a neutral valuation, ten per cent being added for compulsory purchase. But this method seems Utopian here. Last week a riot occurred near Wushan, twenty miles south of us, because four hundred graves were being removed before compensation had been paid.

At Mongkok, the land on which the engineers' bungalow stands has not yet been bought, and the owners have more than once threatened to burn down all the quarters in which the staff at present resides.

Lower down the river, near Yingtak, the contractors have frequently been hindered from beginning new work owing to the intimidation of the villagers; and the engineers complain bitterly that for miles their stakes and hobs have been dug out or smashed, thus causing them endless trouble.

One wonders how far the Government is prepared to assist in such matters. Some have a growing suspicion that the authorities are not exerting themselves to the utmost, in the hope that they may ultimately step in and take over the work on the grounds that the Company is unable to carry it through. Certainly it should not be necessary, as it sometimes has been, for foreign engineers to threaten that they will shoot down the obstructionists, before work could be proceeded with.

Most of the engineers complain, that too much is expected from them especially in the matter of clerical work, and that the Chinese in charge have no idea of all that is required to build a railway.

BRIDGES AND EXCAVATIONS.

On the eighth section, including the Blind Boy's Pass, the work of excavation is well advanced, but owing to the removal of the engineer, nothing is being done meanwhile.

At the Yirgik bridge, 700 feet wide, tons of scaffolding have been erected preparatory to sinking foundations. All the foundations are being sunk simultaneously, with the result that when the Spring freshets come, a great deal of timber will be subjected to a severe strain. The engineers are not unprepared for such a contingency and have boats in readiness to save any wood that may be washed away, but some of us are apprehensive, as this river sometimes rises ten to fifteen feet in a few days. The rains are now on, but so far we have only had a rise of four feet here.

On the eleventh section, North of Shallow, the rock excavations are proceeding rapidly and we could note a great difference in the bank since we passed this way months before. It is now generally accepted that the work will proceed no further than Shichou in the meantime. This will give a line of 142 miles from Canton, leaving the remaining fifty to sixty miles between here and Huanan for future consideration. One engineer only is doing location work north of us at the time of writing.

The debate on the Veto Resolutions in the House of Commons generated great heat. The action of the Unionists in cheering Mr. John Redmond, leader of the Nationalists, as the "Master of the Liberal Party," nearly led to a fracas in the lobbies.

The Chibodan estate in Java has passed into the hands of a French planting syndicate for 600,000 guilders. The estate lies near Buitenzorg, with an area of 9,000 acres, and is assessed at 340,000 guilders in the land tax. The crops under cultivation are rice, tea, and coffee.

THE RUBBER BOOM.

FIA FRANK SWETENHAM'S VIEW.

In the course of an interview with a representative of the Rubber World (a new production), Sir Frank Swettenham, G.C.M.G., said:—

There are far too many new rubber companies being promoted. It is difficult to understand how the flotation of one or two, and sometimes three, companies a day can possibly be justified. Some of the companies recently promoted are quite sound, but there are many that are not, but a lunatic, so one would think, would dream of trusting with his money. There is over-capitalisation, extravagant prices paid for estates and lack of foresight. Immense areas are now being rapidly put under rubber, and three difficulties will have to be faced by the directors of rubber companies. The first is in the labour question. With large areas put under cultivation there will be a corresponding demand for labour, and though no doubt it can be met by Chioa, India and Java, it cannot be met at once. With this demand for labour competition to secure such as there is will be keen, and wages will rise, in proportion to the scarcity experienced.

Secondly, there will be a great demand for competent, trained European supervisors, and here the shortage will be acutely felt, and competition to secure the best men has already brought about a great rise in salaries.

Thirdly, at no distant date certainly not later than 1915, the production of cultivated rubber will be enormous, and unless the demand keeps pace with the supply there will be a drop in prices which will severely tax the resources of all but the oldest and soundest companies, besides killing the wild-rubber trade of South America altogether, for I believe wild Para rubber cannot be collected for much less than 3s. a pound. I think old-established, well managed, and moderately capitalised companies, especially those with a good reserve or a second cultivation, like tea, sugar, or coconuts, will be able to stand the strain of a reduction in price, but that recently established companies will only be kept going with difficulty, and that badly managed and greatly over-capitalised companies will inevitably collapse. For all that, there will have been established a great commercial, I may also say imperial, asset; and, when things have righted themselves, there will remain a great industry of which Britain may well be proud.

Incidentally he gives some interesting facts concerning the origin of rubber cultivation in the Far East. About 1876, he states, the Indian Government commissioned Mr. Wickham to collect in Brazil seeds of Hevea Brasiliensis, the tree from which the highest quality wild rubber is secured. Several thousands of seeds were collected and sent to Kew, and the resulting seedlings were in due course dispatched to Singapore, Ceylon, and to Sir Hugh Low at Perak. Plants from these seedlings were carefully reared in the Singapore Botanical Gardens and in Perak, and, maturing in six years, seeded. From the Perak seeds were raised 400 trees and the seedlings were supplied to such planters as required them. As long ago as 1883 Sir Hugh Low, then Resident of Perak, was pressing on British capitalists the advantages of rubber cultivation in the Malay peninsula and archipelago, but it was not until 7 years later that the developments commenced which have resulted in the present boom.

STRANDED SEAMEN.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S INQUIRY CONCLUDED.

DIFFICULTIES WITH CROWN COLONIES.

The departmental committee appointed by the Earl of Crewe, Secretary of State for the Colonies, on Distressed Seamen, has concluded its investigations and its report should reach Singapore shortly. The subject inquired into is wider than the short title of the committee would indicate, comprising the consideration of the problems of making provision for the maintenance and repatriation, where possible, of distressed Indian and Colonial subjects of the King stranded in England.

It is suggested that provision should be made for repatriating stranded Indians and Colonials so that the burden shall press more equitably upon both sides. At present, when the visitors become so reduced in circumstances as to be incapable of helping themselves, they not infrequently become a charge upon the British ratepayer. This is felt to be unfair, and proposals will be submitted by the committee for mitigating the evil. In the case of Canada and Australia and the larger Overseas States, there has been a generous disposition shown to cooperate with the Mother-country; but in that of less important Crown Colonies, such, for instance, as British Guiana, difficulties have presented themselves which are by no means easy to deal with.

In the case of Australians stranded in London, the evidence taken went to show that sailors sometimes joined ships in Colonial ports for the passage to England only. They were given to understand that it would be easy to work a passage back; but this was found by bitter experience to be untrue. Captains refused to ship sailors unless they would undertake to make the passage out and home. Australian seamen have been circumscribed on the subject through orders given by Mr. Dinkin, but this has not put a stop to the evil.

The Police interpreter Chan Yu Fing who was yesterday charged by Detective-Sergeant Terrett for accepting a bribe of \$10 from the keeper of a sly brothel was this afternoon committed for trial.

The Government of Cochin-China has under consideration a scheme for deepening and extending the canals and waterways in the rice-producing districts of the colony. The works now in progress are expected to cost 44 millions of francs.

S.S. "KWIYANG."

"PROTECTOR" TO THE RESCUE.

Capt. W. H. Lunt, of the C. M. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Kwiyang, which arrived from Shanghai yesterday, reports having sighted at noon on the 25th inst., the s.s. Kwiyang ashore on the southern side of the outer Ockseu Rocks. The C. N. Co.'s s.s. Yunnan was standing by.

We learn that the Protector went out to help her and from Amoy lighters are being sent. The Kwiyang's cargo is being jettisoned. The weather is perfectly calm and the sea smooth, so she ought to be brought off easily. The Captain is one of the finest navigators on the coast and has hitherto been uniformly fortunate.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

PLAGUE IN THE CITY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 25th April, 1910.

Several cases of plague have been reported to have occurred during last week in the Western suburb of Canton. A letter received from Sunning states that there is an outbreak of plague in several parts of the district and that a number of people had died of the disease.

EXECUTION.

Three prisoners, Chu Chai Fook, Ng Yu Chuo and Lo Hop, having been found guilty of armed robbery, were sentenced to death by the Viceroy. These criminals were on the 23rd inst. taken out from the Nambou prison to the execution ground and beheaded.

HONGKONG NEWSPAPERS.

As the result of a general meeting held on the 23rd inst., the Canton Self-Government Society has presented a petition to the Viceroy urging him to remove the prohibition against the importation and circulation in Canton of all Chinese newspapers published in Hongkong.

INCIDENT RIOT.

Last evening there was almost a riot on the new band. In front of the Pat Yip Assembly Hall, where specimens of intended exhibits for the forthcoming Nanking Commercial Exhibition are collected and exposed for inspection, a bamboo structure was erected for the display of fireworks that evening. A large crowd of people numbering several thousand collected on the band awaiting to see the fireworks. At 8 p.m., a notice was posted up saying that the fireworks were not then ready and that the display would be postponed to two days later. The people, especially of the lower class, were greatly disappointed and began throwing stones at the Assembly Hall. Serious disturbance was then threatened. The Police Taotai and several other officials at once proceeded to the spot to restore order. After twelve of the ruffians were arrested the crowd dispersed.

MUTINY COMMISSIONER.

The Special Commissioner Chu Yui Put, who was deprived by the Imperial Government to the Southern Capital, to inquire into matters connected with the recent mutiny in Canton, has now completed his work and will leave Canton on the 26th inst.

QUESTIONS OF THE HOUR.

At present the attention of the people in Canton is wholly taken up with the two questions, the election of a suitable official as president of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company and the proposed abolition of the gambling farms in the whole province of Kwangtung. There has recently been considerable discussion regarding these questions, but so far no definite resolution has been arrived at. The Provincial Deliberative Council has referred the matter to the Viceroy and has obtained permission from him to hold an extraordinary meeting on the 10th day of the 4th moon (the 18th May) for the purpose of discussing these two vexed questions.

HUMAN HAIR BOOM.

It has been reported that at present there is great demand for human hair by foreign firms in Canton and the price of this article has advanced considerably. The boom has induced many people to try by all manner of means to collect human hair from various places to meet the demand. Several cases have been brought to notice of men having been discovered to break open coffins on the hill sides and stolen the hair from the dead bodies. The Canton Fong Pin Hospital has therefore offered rewards of \$100 each for the apprehension of such desecrators.

FATAL COLLISION.

At about 11 a.m. on Sunday, a junk with a large number of passengers on board proceeded to Lung Tam collided with another passenger junk, when passing near Chua Tsun. As the result of the accident the first junk was considerably damaged and twenty-three passengers were thrown into the river. Of these twenty were saved and the others drowned.

HONGKONG NEWSPAPERS.

Besides the submission of a petition by the Canton Self-Government Society, the local Provincial Deliberative Council has taken action against the order of the Viceroy, prohibiting the admission and circulation in Canton of all Chinese newspapers published in Hongkong. Yesterday the Council addressed an official despatch to the Viceroy informing him that the prohibition was greatly detrimental to the Canton commercial community, and also disadvantageous to the people generally. The Viceroy was urged by the Council to rescind his order and to permit Hongkong Chinese newspapers to circulate in Canton as before.

SEVENTEEN men appeared in the Police Court this morning in connection with an opium divan at No. 11, New Street. The two keepers were fined \$75 and \$10; respectively, while the rest were fined \$2 each for smoking the drug.

OPTUM.

TRANSFORMATION IN SECHUAN.

A Sechuan correspondent writes in the N. C. D. News of 19th inst.:

I have now travelled some 600 miles through territory which even as late as last year was covered with poppy. This year not a single plant can be seen anywhere either contiguous to the so-called great roads or off them.

I have made the most rigid inquiries from all sorts and conditions of men and received invariably the same replies. I have questioned Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries of all nationalities, native Christians, Chinese residents all along the road, and any number of promiscuous travellers as well as officials.

I thought in one instance that I had discovered a place where opium was being grown, for upon putting the usual question to a lady missionary in the farthest west of Sechuan she replied that less was grown than formerly.

I said that some must then be grown, and asked whether she could indicate. She replied in the course of various questions and answers that she had not seen any herself, that she did not know any Chinese who had seen any, but supposed less was being grown because she had not seen any. I was referred by this lady to a native merchant who travelled much in the district and who had very extensive business connections and knew all about the question. I promptly repaired to his place of business and was informed in the most categorical fashion that not a single stalk was growing anywhere. In one place the local official in an informal and friendly chat volunteered the news that he had discovered one man who ventured to disobey the proclamation, that this unfortunate had been taught to obey by being flogged heavily, bamboed and by having his crop torn up by the roots and destroyed.

I found upon talking to the farmers a very wholesome fear of consequences, if they dared to disobey. The almost universal reply was, "We do not dare to grow any opium."

As a result of this absolute prohibition a few consequences are immediately apparent:

1. Laud has depreciated 25 per cent. in value.
2. The price of opium has advanced as much as 800 per cent. over last year.
3. The poppy acreage being devoted to cereals, foodstuffs are plentiful and cheap.
4. A traveller in countless villages and towns sees no sign of opium smoking, one has to hunt diligently to find a place where opium can be procured or smoked.
5. I saw in many cases the opium cooking vessels being used for cooking purposes.

I presume this transformation is one of the most wonderful ever seen. At the word of the Governor-General some seventy millions of people tremble and obey, and not one dares disobey an order which has at once reduced the income of half the population. I venture to think such a change could be effected in one year in no other country of the world. Only in absolutely autocratic China would this be possible.

The Chinese Government in opposing foreigners' requests for improvements and concessions has again and again based its refusal on the opposition of the people. This concrete example shows that the officials are only fooling foreigners—apparently a very easy thing to do—by such frivolous objections.

Talking in Chengtu, the capital of the Province, with a Taotai on various subjects I referred to a prominent mining case. The Taotai said that really the people objected and consequently the Concession had to be revoked. When he had finished speaking I said, "But the people also objected to being prohibited from growing opium." He smiled, I emphasized the fact that the officials would now have to send some other plausible excuse with which to put off foreigners. I said that it used to be a fengshui, the Taotai immediately replied, "Oh, we don't care for fengshui, and if ever the idols get in the way we pick them out into the road or river."

When foreigners, and foreign officials especially, really understand the Chinese better they will not give heed to the frivolous excuses which have so far satisfied them, nor suffer a device which is being so satisfactorily exploited even now by the Chinese in their disputes.

When the Chinese Government wants to put its foot down with its own people, it can do so and is abundantly able to keep it down.

Events Coming.

Wednesday, 27th April.

Bandmann Opera Co., "The Dollar Princess," 9 p.m.

Thursday, 28th April.

Hughes and Hough action sale of Furniture, at 23 Conduit Road, 2.30 p.m.

Friday, 29th April.

Geo. P. Lamert, auction sale of furniture at the "Derlington" 5 Peak Road, 2.30 p.m.

The Governor "At Home," 9 p.m.

Geo. P. Lamert, Auction sale of furniture at No. 4 Observatory Villas, Kowloon, 11 a.m.

Saturday, 30th April.

Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., Annual Meeting at Company's offices St. George's Building, 12 o'clock noon.

H.E. the Governor's departure on home leave.

Volunteer Smoking Concert, 9.15 p.m.

Y. M. C. A. Concert.

Kowloon Cricket Club Annual Dinner.

Monday and May.

Geo. P. Lamert, Auction sale of Leasehold Property, at sales room, Noon.

Shanghai Race Meeting.

To-day's Advertisement.

NOTICE.

DURING the absence of Mr. H. P. WHITE from the Colony, Mr. G. W. BARTON will have charge of the interests of our Firm and will sign Per Procuration.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1910.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

April 27th, 4.30 p.m.
The following quotations for rubber shares, by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:

Allegars	7/0
Anglo-Javas	11/23
Anglo-Malays	32/0
Balgownies	32/0
Batu Tigas	120/-
Benjams	12/-
Bukit Kajangs	100/-
Bukit Rajahs	380/-
Carey Uniteds	40/- prem.
Castlefields	120/-
Changkat Serdangs	52/-
Cheras	512
Damassals	190/-
Eastern Internationals	37/6 prem.
Fed. Selangors	340/-
Glenclys	53/0
Glenbriels	160/-
Golcondas	140/-
Golden Hopes	165/-
Highlands and Lowlands	167/6
Indragiris	547/6
Inch Kenneths	365/-
Jeques	13/-
Jonglandors	27/6 prem.
Kamuangs	10/6 prem.
Kuala Lumpors	330/-
Lanadrons (fully paid)	150/-
Lanadrons (ppd.)	112/6 prem.
Labus	205/-
Ledburys	110/-
Linggis	66/6
London Asiatics	165/-
London Ventures	8/9
Mortimans	8/9
Pajams	524
Pegohs	500
Rubber Trusts	71/- prem. ex. p. i.
Singgas	320/-
Sandycrofts	540 buy.
Sapongs	45/-
Seafelds	155/- prem.
Sekongs	50/- prem.
Shelfords	87/6
Singapore & Johores	525
Sumatra Paras	18/6
Sungei Chohs	125/-
Sungei Kapars	205/-
Tandjongs	70/- prem.
Tangkabs	35/- prem.
Ulu Rantus	116/- ex. p. i.
United Serdangs	155/-
United Singapore	54 1/2 sales
United Sumatras	14/6
United Langkats	87/6 ex rights
Para Rubber	12/2

Intimations.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,150,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application)

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1908.

DRAUGHT BEER.

ENGLISH ALE AND STOUT

In Stone Jar at \$1.25 per Gallon.

ENGLISH ALE AND STOUT

and also

ASAHI BEER.

In Syphon at \$1.60 per Gallon.

THE POPULAR DR. MACKENZIE'S STOUT.

(Nothing beats it for this climate, it being light, wholesome and very digestible.)

PER DOZEN PINTS - - - - - \$2.60

" " Splits - - - - - 1.75

H. PRICE & CO., LD.

WINE MERCHANTS,

12, Queen's Road.

Telephone 185.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1910.

Intimations.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.

Choice Australian
BEEF, LAMB, MUTTON,
RABBITS and HARES.

ASAHI BEER SAPPORO BEER

TO BE OBTAINED
FROM ALL WINE DEALERS

NOTICE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write care of Hongkong Telegraph office or direct to 37, Hollywood Road, 2nd floor.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1910.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask or Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag or Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1908.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—

DAILY—\$35 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.
The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).
(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)
There will be no rebate to Missionary Subscribers as heretofore.
By Order,
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG, 27th April, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S Royal Mail Steamship Line. "EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

Table with shipping schedules for the Empress Line, including dates and ship names like "EMPEROR OF INDIA", "EMPEROR OF JAPAN", etc.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamers as shown above.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Table with shipping schedules for Indo-China Steam Navigation, listing destinations like Manila, Singapore, Penang, etc.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 Days). The steamers Kaitang, Namang and Kookang leave about every 5 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Table with shipping schedules for China Navigation Co., Ltd., listing destinations like Shanghai, Hongkong, etc.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

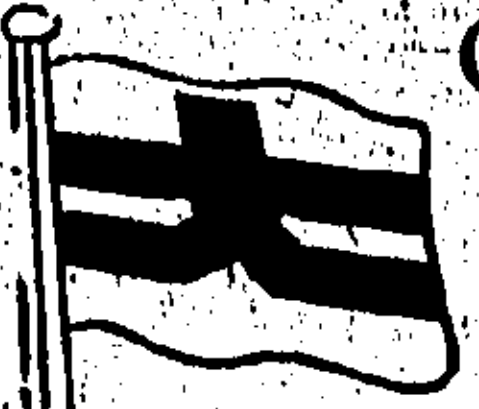
HONGKONG—MANILA. CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Table with shipping schedules for Hongkong-Manila Steamship Company, listing ship names and dates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Shipping—Steamers.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.



REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE. Connecting at TACOMA with THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY, AND THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Table with shipping schedules for Osaka Shosen Kaisha, listing destinations like Tacoma, Chicago, etc.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST, PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

Table with shipping schedules for Hongkong, South China Coast, Ports & Formosa Service, listing destinations like Shanghai, Amoy, etc.

Fast speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cabins.

For information of Freight, Passengers, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Table with shipping schedules for Nippon Yusen Kaisha, listing destinations like London, Antwerp, etc.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE. Via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, ADELAIDE and BRISBANE.

BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE. Via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, and Ceylon.

NAGASAKI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA. Via KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler.

KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA. Via KAMO MARU, Capt. F. L. Sommer.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBÉ. Via COLOMBO MARU, Capt. E. Comber.

DALNY, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA. Via KAWACHI MARU, Capt. H. Petersen.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

COMMENCING 1ST JUNE, ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1910. Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

Table with rates for Cheapest Summer Rates, listing destinations like Yokohama, Kobe, etc.

With option of rail between calling ports in Japan.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADELAIDE, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICA and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "DELTA". Captain B. W. H. Snow, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, etc., on SATURDAY, the 30th April, 1910, at Noon.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK, VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

FOR NEW YORK ONLY: S.S. "ERROLL" On 3rd May. S.S. "SURUGA" About 31st May.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA MOJI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.

Table with shipping schedules for The Bank Line, listing ship names and dates.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, etc.)

THE Steamship "ALDENHAM". Captain George, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 10th May, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provision, Ice, etc., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To ensure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

Consignees. INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship "LAISANG". Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Consignees.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship "SILESIA". Captain Selmer, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "BORNEO". Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 10th instant, at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

STEAMSHIP "ATHOLL". FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd prox. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th prox., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd prox. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM EUROPE.

THE Company's Steamship "BRECONSHIRE". Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 30th instant, at 6 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in Godown, where they will be examined at 9.30 A.M. on 8th instant. No claims will be admitted after Goods have left the Godown nor will they be recognized if presented after 10 days of the vessel's arrival here.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1910.

John Nicholas	...	...	Shanghai
Commander B. J. Guy, V.C.	...	...	Hongkong
Commander H. S. Monroe	...	...	Hongkong
Commander G. O. Heathcote	...	...	Hongkong
S. Farquhar	...	...	Hongkong
Glinton Baker	...	...	en route Kiang
Commander T. J. S. Lyons	...	...	Yangtsé
F. C. Learmonth	...	...	Hongkong
J. C. Cayley	...	...	Hongkong
L. R. Power, M.V.O.	...	...	Colombo
Commander G. B. Leth	...	...	West River
Commander C. H. Woodward	...	...	Yangtsé
Robert S. Stevenson	...	...	Hongkong
Commander J. White	...	...	West River
Commander E. J. Southby	...	...	West River
Commander J. M. Barker	...	...	Yangtsé
W. Barlow	...	...	Hongkong
John H. Lyon	...	...	Hongkong
Commander H. R. Godfrey	...	...	Yangtsé
Commander H. T. Attlay	...	...	Yangtsé
Commander G. B. Hartford	...	...	Hongkong
Commander L. L. Hancock	...	...	Hongkong
Commander O. A. Framantle	...	...	Hongkong
Commander B. R. Brooks	...	...	Yangtsé
Commander M. H. Wilding	...	...	Yangtsé
Commander G. F. J. Mulock	...	...	Yangtsé

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIN & Co. Connected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE FUTURE AT PRESENT QUOTATIONS. BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.		
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$2,007,819	\$2.5/- for half year ending 31.12.09 @ .85 1/9 = \$15.11	{ \$985 sellers London 29.10
National Bank of China, Limited	99,025	7	.6	{ \$4,000 \$3,500,000	\$9,552	\$3 (London 2/6) for 1909	\$76 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	none	\$10 for 1908	7 % \$170 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	15	.65	{ Tls. 221,000 Tls. 221,000 Tls. 221,000	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	Tls. 115
Union Insurance Society of Canton	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,464,921	Final of 17/- making \$47 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908	5 1/2 % \$850 sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$707,617	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 % \$230
FIRE.							
China Fire Insurance Company,	70,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$375,347	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	7 % \$112 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,431,173	\$27 for 1907	8 % \$340 buyers
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$9,000 \$9,000 \$9,000	\$1,015	\$1 for 1908	\$81 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$20,000 \$20,000 \$20,000	Nil.	2/- for year ending 30.6.1908	\$24 sales
Hongkong, Canton & Amoy Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$12,000 \$12,000 \$12,000	\$20,766	Final of \$14 for account 1910	8 % \$50 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) ..	60,000	.65	.65	{ \$40,000 \$40,000 \$40,000	\$13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ 1/9 11/10 = 3/- 154	\$73 sales
Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000	.65	.65	{ \$40,000 \$40,000 \$40,000	\$13,755	3rd in. of 2/- per sh. (coup. No. 12) making 10 all 4/- for 1908 & interim of 1/- for ac. '09	5 % 94/- buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited ..	1,000,000	.41	.41	{ \$400,000 \$400,000 \$400,000	\$68,817	\$1.00 for year end 31.12.1909	3 1/2 % \$26 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$40,000 \$40,000 \$40,000	\$8,121	\$0.50 for year end 31.12.1909	3 1/2 % \$141 sellers
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000	Dr. \$5,858	\$10 for year ending 31.12.09	\$175 buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$1	\$100	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000	Dr. \$125,893	\$3 for 1907	\$29 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 5	Tls. 50	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000	Tls. 6,102	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.8.09	Tls. 950 sellers
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	.41	Pa. 1	{ \$175,000 \$175,000 \$175,000	41	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	7 % Tls. 18
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	{ \$175,000 \$175,000 \$175,000	none	First year	Pa. 10 buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited ..	150,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	{ \$175,000 \$175,000 \$175,000	none	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	8 1/2 % sales
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$45,000 \$45,000 \$45,000	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	\$10
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$55	\$50	{ \$330,000 \$330,000 \$330,000	\$30,208	None	\$59 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$5	\$50	{ \$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000	\$134,765	Interim of \$14 for account 1909	\$62 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$557,000 \$557,000 \$557,000	Tls. 6,261	Interim of Tls. 21 for 1910	6 1/2 % Tls. 78
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited ..	35,000	Tls. 1	Tls. 100	{ \$35,000 \$35,000 \$35,000	Tls. 21,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	7 % Tls. 124
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 1	Tls. 100	{ \$25,000 \$25,000 \$25,000	Tls. 4,734	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.12.09	5 1/2 % Tls. 102 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	{ \$751,845 \$751,845 \$751,845	\$24,611	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue.	\$16 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$60,000 \$60,000 \$60,000	\$19,272	Interim of \$2.40 on old and 40 cents on new shares for account 1909	\$107 1/2
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$50,000 \$50,000 \$50,000	\$37,911	Interim of 31 for account 1909	\$100 sales & b.
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited ..	150,000	\$1	\$10	{ \$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000	\$5,472	45 cents for 1909	\$9 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$300,000 \$300,000 \$300,000	\$29	\$2 1/2 for 1909	\$19 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$3,900,000 \$3,900,000 \$3,900,000	Tls. 142,404	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	6 1/2 % Tls. 112
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$625,000 \$625,000 \$625,000	\$1,958	Final of 12.5 for account 1909	8 1/2 % \$40 sellers
COTTON MILLS.							
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 5	{ \$750,000 \$750,000 \$750,000	10,991	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8 1/2 % Tls. 136 1/2 sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$1	{ \$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000	\$9,551	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	\$6 1/2 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ \$750,000 \$750,000 \$750,000	Tls. 8,172	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.9.08	Tls. 61
Lao-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 10	{ \$800,000 \$800,000 \$800,000	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 6 for 1909	Tls. 70
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 50	{ \$200,000 \$200,000 \$200,000	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1908	Tls. 300
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ \$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500	\$648	15 % per share for 1908	\$10 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$720,000 \$720,000 \$720,000	Nil.	60 cents for 1909	\$11 1/2 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000	\$61,138	Return of 5/-	\$2 sales
Do. Do. Special Shares	50,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$50,000 \$50,000 \$50,000	\$3,407	80 cents for 1909	\$8 1/2 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000	\$1,897	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	\$19 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$300,000 \$300,000 \$300,000	\$1,897	Interim of 35 cents for account 1909	10 % \$71 sellers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$4,000,000 \$4,000,000 \$4,000,000	\$3,756	8 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 % \$12
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$120,000 \$120,000 \$120,000	\$5,000	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.12.09	6 % \$21 sales
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000	\$7,616	Final of \$8 for 1909	10 % \$160 s.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$125,000 \$125,000 \$125,000	\$870	Final of \$1 making 10 all \$1 for 1909	8 1/2 % \$211 sellers
Hongkong Ropes Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000	Tls. 316,682	4th interim of Tls. 12 1/2 for 1909	6 % Tls. 1,450 b.
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000	Tls. 62,924	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.6.09	6 % \$15 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000	\$1,304	None	3 1/2 % \$1.60 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000	Pa. 18,640	None	\$11 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$20	{ \$750,000 \$750,000 \$750,000	none	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4 1/2 % Tls. 300 sales
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ \$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000	Tls. 5,250	None	\$35 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000	Dr. \$31,006	40 cents for year ending 31.5.09	8 % \$5 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$5	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000	\$63	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	5 % \$9 sellers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000	\$172	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	6 1/2 % \$12 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$2,613	Final of 30 cents for 1908	6 1/2 % \$6 1/2 buyers
Watson (S.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$900,000 \$900,000 \$900,000	\$782	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	5 % \$3 sellers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ \$105,000 \$105,000 \$105,000	none		

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Intimations

COMPANIA GENERAL DE
TABACOS

DE FILIPINAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL £3,000,000.



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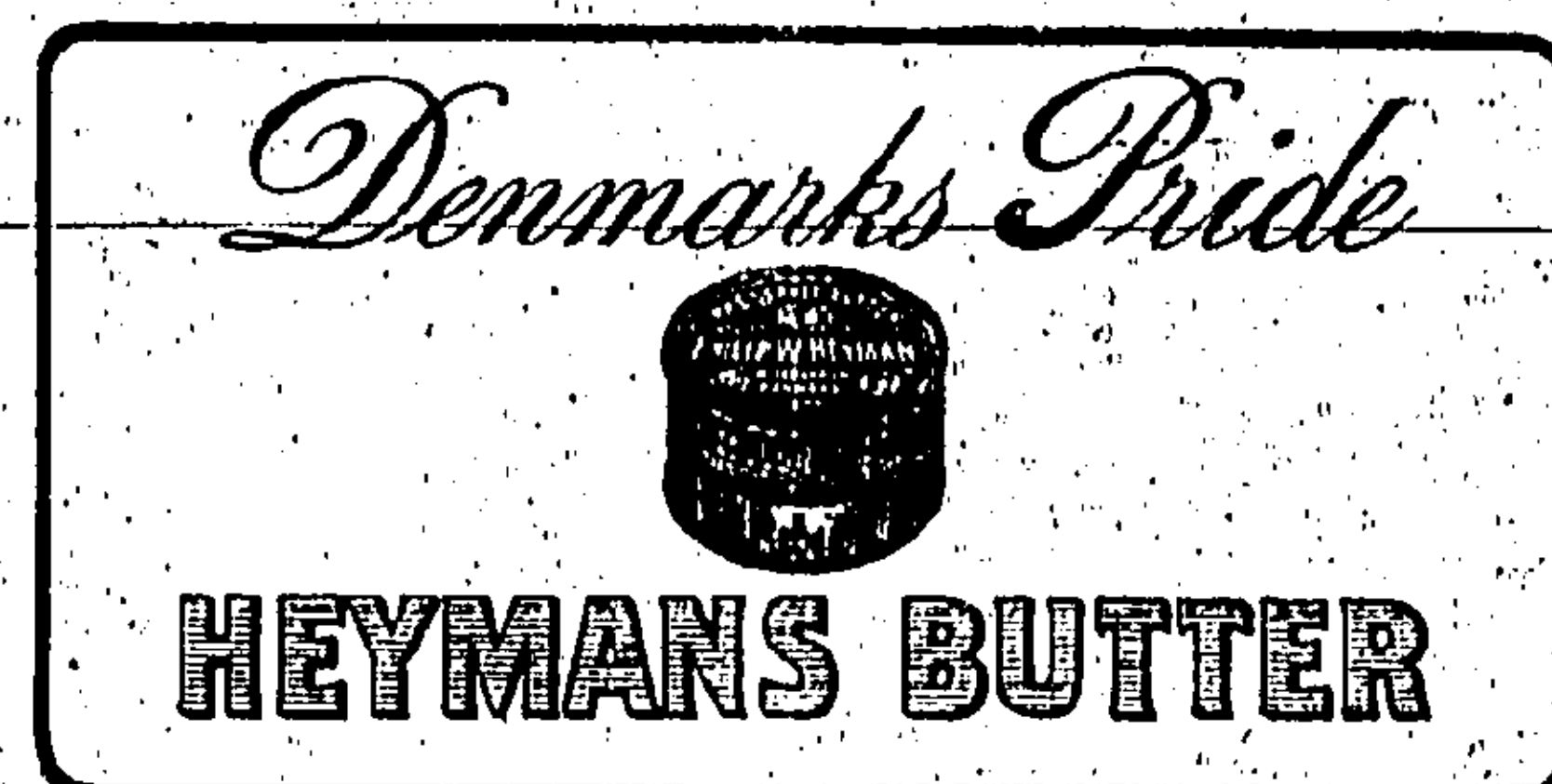
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